

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.

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Tucson, Arizona.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in all Courts in this Territory.

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Notaries Public. Office United States District Attorney. Office on Congress street.

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Practices in all the Courts of the Territory and gives special attention to cases before the U. S. Land office.

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Special attention given to locations under the Desert Land Act, and obtaining patents to mining property.

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SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
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Special attention given to diseases of Eyes and Ears and operations performed. Office on North side Church Plaza.

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[Late Chief Clerk Surveyor Gen'l's Office.]
U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYOR.
Agricultural, Mineral and Private Land Claims Surveyed.
Tucson, Arizona.

REMOVAL.
J. L. COGSWELL, (Dentist) has removed his office from 226 Kearny Street, to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 226 Sutter Street, near Kearny, San Francisco.
The rooms are elegant, convenient and well ventilated. Friends and patrons are invited to call.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.
CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by preference to diseases of women and children.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and evening.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Preemption claims, and also title to land under the Desert Land and Timber culture laws.
Office north side Congress street, Tucson Arizona.

JAMES H. MANDEVILLE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
REFERENCES:—Hon. Stephen J. Field, Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Hon. Solomon Heydenfeldt, late Justice of the Supreme Court of California. Hon. John H. Mitchell, United States Senator, Oregon.

J. P. HOYT, A. P. K. SAFFORD,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice in Civil Cases in all the courts of the Territory.
Special attention will be given to cases in the Supreme Court.

J. M. BERGER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Congress Street, opposite L. M. Jacobs & Co.'s Store.
Tucson, Arizona.
A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry always on hand for sale. Patronage respectfully solicited.

The Sowers.

"All seed is in the sower's hands."—Boswell.
Ten thousand sowers through the land
Passed heedless on their way;
Ten thousand seeds in every hand
Of every sort had they.
They cast seed here, they cast seed there,
They cast seed every where.

The land a forest straightway grew,
With plants of every kind;
And kindly fruits, and poisonous too,
In that wood could you find;
For trees grew here, and trees grew there,
And trees grew every where.

And as many a year went by,
Those sowers came once more,
And wandered 'neath the leaf-hid sky,
And wondered at the store,
For fruit hung here, and fruit hung there,
And fruit hung every where.

Then plucked they many a berry bright,
None could they right deny;
And some ate to their long delight,
And some ate but to die;
While some plucked here, and some
Plucked there,
And some plucked every where.

Nor knew they in that tangled wood
The trees that were their own,
But as they plucked as each one should,
Each plucked what he had sown.
So do men here, so do men there,
So do men every where.

Action on Timber Depredations.

At a Cabinet meeting on the 4th instant, the Secretary of the Interior presented a lengthy statement regarding the depredations on Government timber lands, and the Attorney General delivered an opinion as to the Federal jurisdiction in the premises, and also as to the power of the government to prosecute the trespassers. A lengthy discussion followed, concerning which Secretary Schurz refused to say anything, stating that the matter required further consideration, and would be made public in a few days. About 90,000 logs have been seized in the lower Mississippi, and certain large saw mills, as a consequence, have discharged their men and are idle. They have been lately trying to get the logs released by giving bonds for their full worth, but the Secretary favors selling them at auction to the highest bidder.

We have very closely observed the course pursued by government on this timber business, and so far actions have been commenced in cases where in the timber was regarded as "commercial value"—a term used in the late legislation of Congress. Just what kinds of timber come within this definition, has not yet, we believe, been decided either by the Department or courts; but it would seem that only those kinds which are valuable enough to be exported long distances from the place of growth, and find a ready sale in commercial towns and seaports for other uses than fuel, are meant. We doubt if the scrub oak, mesquite and like trees would be held to come within the meaning of the term as used in the law—"commercial value." But strictly speaking, all trees are timber, and therefore any that stand upon lands of the United States cannot be lawfully cut or used by individuals. Yet owing to the absolute necessity for timber for local uses, we cannot think that government will attempt prosecutions for taking it until after it shall have been offered for sale or be placed in a condition to be bought—either with or without the land.

The 11th and 12th were somewhat remarkable days. Very heavy rains occurred at various places throughout Arizona; a heavy thunder storm and cloud-burst took place on the Colorado Desert on the line of the railway near Pilot Knob; four inches of snow fell at Eureka, Nevada; and heavy rains fell in Oregon and other portions of the Pacific coast. The Los Angeles Republican says the Colorado cloud-burst washed away one large and two small culverts, together with about 400 feet of track. From all accounts, the occurrence must have been one of terrific grandeur. The waters flooded, at one time, nearly seven miles of track, washing out a little here and there. The west-bound train was delayed about fifteen hours, but the train bound for Yuma arrived there only three hours behind time.

Maricopa County.

PHOENIX, September 16.—Glad to hear you southern people got well soaked. The rain seems to have been general. Salt river rose three to four feet. The Agua Fria and Hassayampa were both full to overflowing and were regular torrents. So everybody seems to have got a soaking. There is no danger of want of water any more this season. Wheat and barley are steady at two cents per pound. Not much is being sold. Flour is \$5 per 100 pounds for first-class and \$4.50 for second.

Camp meeting is in full blast a mile and a half from town. Two express wagons make hourly trips each way and quite a crowd is there to-day. It will be red-hot next Saturday and Sunday.

The Alta says the California Senate stands 28 Democrats, 11 Republicans and one Independent; and the House 55 Democrats, 24 Republicans and one Independent, giving on joint ballot 83 Democrats, 35 Republicans, and 2 Independents.

THE LOWER SAN PEDRO.

Condition of the Crops—Water—Stock, Etc.

TRES ALAMOS, ARIZONA, September 11.—EDITOR CITIZEN: Having lately returned from a trip through the lower San Pedro valley, I thought it might be of interest to the readers of THE CITIZEN to learn something of the condition of the crops and the present prospects of the water supply of that part of the valley after the long drouth of the past Summer.

I left this place September 7. A ride of seven miles brought me to the lower farm belonging to the estate of Fred Berthold, and now occupied by Mr. Frank Long. He informs me that he has planted this year, seventy-five acres of crops, twenty of which are barley and from which he harvested 55,000 pounds; five are wheat which is not yet thrashed but says it will amount to 12,000 pounds; five in potatoes which were attacked by the cutworm as the plants were in bloom. In company with Mr. L. I examined the field, and after a careful search, failed to find a single potato. The dried plant was yet filled with worms. He has forty acres planted in corn, and does not expect to harvest above 20,000 pounds, because of an insufficient supply of water. There was plenty in the river at all times during the Summer for the crop, had the ditch been properly constructed in the first place. Its length is two and one-half miles with scarcely any fall from head to foot. In the dry and hot days, it was nearly full of water but little and sometimes none reached the farm.

Three miles below this place is the stock-ranch and farm of Don L. Apodaca. He finished his ditch this summer at a cost of a thousand dollars, but too late to grow a crop. He has a large lot of fine, fat cattle and abundance of good, green grass on the ranch. He is now fencing one hundred acres—the first attempt made in the valley to fence land. At his dam, the river is now carrying a much larger body of water than he will need at any time for the cultivation of his land.

Six miles further down the valley, is the farm of Sacramento Laron. He has raised a large crop of barley and a small garden, but has planted no other crop. He has an abundant supply of water.

A mile below Sacramento's place, is the farm of Juan Borquez. He is one of the first settlers of the Tres Alamos. He came to this location last Spring and has planted a crop of eight-acre acres of corn, half acre of potatoes and a small garden. Everything is in a fine, thrifty condition. His corn will yield about a ton to the acre. His little patch of potatoes is the only one that has escaped the cutworm on the San Pedro. He tells me that he has had much more water than he could use, even if his crop had been doubled.

Two and a half miles down, I came to the most beautiful and pleasantly situated farm on the lower San Pedro—the property of Mr. Wm. Harndoff. At the door I was met with a hearty welcome by Mrs. H. Within as with-out, everything is a model of neatness. They have about forty acres of fine corn as I have seen. He also had a fine crop of potatoes planted which at one time promised a large yield, but shortly after he watered them the cutworm commenced the work of destruction. He says that he has had plenty of water for his crops.

One mile below this place is the farm of Don Ruiz Mendoza, by far the most extensive farmer on the Lower San Pedro. He raised very large crops of wheat and barley, which are yet in the stack. He also planted about five acres of potatoes, which were totally destroyed by the cutworm. He has about fifty acres of corn, a portion of which will be a light crop because of a want of water. He has a fine crop of beans in full bloom, upon which he was putting the water when I was there.

The river below this place is mostly taken up by stock men from the neighborhood of Tucson. The river everywhere has abundance of water and grass and timber for present purposes of stock raising and agriculture.

On the 13th, there were filed in the office of the Secretary of State in California articles of incorporation of the Gila Consolidated Mining Company, to operate on the Gila river, Arizona Territory. Capital, \$10,000,000, in shares of \$100 each. Directors—Charles Vincent, W. J. Pettigrew, John A. Robertson, George L. Woods and B. H. Smith. The principal place of business will be in San Francisco; and about the same date articles of the Turbide Gold and Silver Mining Company, to operate in Pima county, Arizona, with \$10,000,000 capital. Directors—Isaac R. Hall, A. P. K. Safford, C. S. Benedict, C. A. Ponge and John Haynes.

A BACKWOODSMAN, on hearing Bishop Mead, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, preach a sermon in a frontier church, without a manuscript, said: "He is the first of them fine fellows that I have ever seen who could shoot without a rest."

Mars Seen Through a Telescope.

Mars is now a superb object seen through the telescope. A fiery ball glowing red seemed suddenly to spring into existence as the planet entered the field of vision. In size it approached that of the full moon when high up in the heavens, while such was the brightness and fierceness of its rays that we involuntarily sought to shade our eyes from the glare. At first we saw nothing but a brilliant flame-colored disc, its circumference aglow with prismatic hues. As we observed more carefully, the ice-bound circles came as plainly into view as the well-known features of the man in the moon on our own luminary. A still more careful scrutiny revealed the presence of dusky spots on the burning disc. These indicate the land, which is of a reddish hue when the planet's atmosphere is clear, while the lighter parts of a greenish blue mark the contour of the seas and oceans. Thus with our own eyes we saw land, water and ice on the surface of our ruddy neighbor, and had a view of Mars that, which, after a few weeks have passed, will not be equalled in size and brilliancy until 1892. Though Jupiter, with its brilliant belts and sparkling moons, is a grander telescopic object, and Saturn, with its wondrous ring system and numerous moons, exceeds in beauty every sight in the celestial picture gallery, yet we obtain a better view, and on a larger scale, of Mars than of any other object in the heavens except the moon. It is probably the only planet whose real surface is ever visible, for Venus, though the most splendid of all planets to the naked eye, is, on account of its great luxuriant, unsatisfactory for telescopic observation, while Jupiter and Saturn are surrounded by cloud envelopes of immense extent that hide the solid portions from the eyes. Mars, then, for a month to come, will afford unusual facilities for observation, beautiful to the naked eye, and magnificent beyond description when revealed by the far-seeing eye that pierces the depth of space.—Providence, R. I. Journal, September 1.

Scarlet Fever—Modes of Prevention.

Quite lately the Michigan board of health issued a circular in reference to the restriction and prevention of scarlet fever, believing that by proper precaution epidemics of this kind can be easily prevented.

They set out with the proposition that scarlet fever is now believed to be one of the most contagious diseases, and requires as careful treatment of the patient and of his excretions as in cases of small-pox, like which, also, it has a period of incubation of from one to fourteen days.

The first precaution is the isolation of the sick from the well, and the prevention of contact with the patient. The room should be cleared from all unnecessary clothing, carpets or other substances in which the poison may lurk and be then transferred elsewhere. The patient should use rags in place of handkerchiefs, so that they may be burned. Body and bed linen should be placed in vessels of water containing chloride of lime or similar substance. Discharges should be received in a solution of sulphate of iron or copper, and afterward buried. Persons recovering from this disease should be considered dangerous as long as there is any scaling of the skin, soreness of the eyes, etc. Many other precautions are indicated, all of which are considered more or less important.

Cattle Plague.

CLEVELAND, September 12.—A cattle plague, thought to be a species of the Texas fever, has broken out among cattle in the surrounding country. Texas cattle this year are covered with ticks of two varieties, the bite of which is poisonous to the blood. Many cattle are dying daily. Several cases of children having been poisoned by drinking of infected milk have already come to the knowledge of the city physicians. Beef is affected by the disease but can be easily detected by experts. The disease is said to be very infectious. A veterinary surgeon who has treated about forty cases says the symptoms with cows are, first, the falling off of about half the yield of milk, then bloody passages of urine, and, in a few hours, death.

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & Co., wool dealers in Philadelphia, in their September circular, make this note on Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona wools: The fine qualities are off fully 3c. to 5c. per pound. There has been considerable movement in these wools on the new basis of prices. Some large lots of carpet wools are held above buyers' views. At about 18c. manufacturers are willing to buy the coarse grades. Fine qualities sell at from 23c. to 28c.; the latter for a fine wool of long staple and in clean condition. The fine that is sorted out of coarse Mexican lots sells at 25c.

THE valley of the Little Colorado bears evidences of having once been a timbered country, but at present there is nothing but a large prairie, covered with good and nutritious grasses of various qualities. On the lower part of the river there is no timber, but at the head of the stream there is an abundance of firewood, such as piñon and cedars, and also some cottonwoods. The evidences of there having been plenty of timber in the Little Colorado are the large number of petrified logs which abound, some in places fully five feet long, and one which I saw was ten feet in circumference.—Cor. Prescott Enterprise.

Yuma Items.

From The Sentinel of last Saturday: Several new mines have been located recently in the Castle Dome district. Judge DeForest Porter arrived yesterday with renewed vigor and much better in health for his trip.

Last Wednesday five bars of bullion arrived from the McCrackin mine and were shipped inside by Wells, Fargo & Co. Value \$7,700.

J. D. Rittenhouse has bought out the late Mr. Harrison's interests at Sweetwater Station, in Pima county, and left on Tuesday to take possession. Messrs. G. A. Ringwald and A. Wolff have purchased the entire stock of goods lately owned by W. R. Larkin, deceased, and will re-open the store October 1, under the firm name of Ringwald & Wolff.

Maj. Maynard and Mr. Wm. Hubbard left this week for San Francisco, where they have been ordered, we are told, for about two months, when they will be stationed at Tucson. Hereafter there will be no postmaster stationed here.

Major J. H. Lord left on the 9th for San Francisco, but will soon return. He has succeeded in capturing the good will of our citizens and reminds us of his predecessor, Col. Bradley, who left such a lasting and pleasant impression at Yuma.

Shipments this week: Col. James M. Barney, for Phoenix, 5000 pounds by Irvine & Co., and 10,000 pounds by B. Baldonado. D. Neahr shipped by pack train for stations between this and Kenyon Station, 2000 pounds; by boat for Pico, 6000 pounds; Castle Dome 2000 pounds; Wood Camp, 1000 pounds; Camp California, 1500 pounds. Ninety-two tons of machinery go to Aubrey to-day, to White & Allen, which forms the balance of a twenty-stamp mill for the McCrackin mine, to be set up at Greenwood. The ten stamp mill of this mine is now running night and day. We are told this mine is now called the Senator Consolidated.

Our townsman, David Neahr, has just completed as fine a piece of iron-work as can be produced in the Territory. It is a cage, or double cell, for Maricopa county. Each cell is 7 1/2 by 10 feet, all made of wrought iron 5 by 2 inches, and riveted in all directions with 5/8 rivets. The hinges of the doors especially demand attention, being an invention of Mr. N. and are the same as those of the cell doors in the penitentiary. One interesting feature is that the work has been done entirely by convict labor at the penitentiary, under Mr. Neahr's supervision. The affair will be mounted on wheels and sent to Phoenix some time next week and will, no doubt, attract considerable attention on the road.

YAVAPAI ITEMS from the Prescott Enterprise of September 12: Judge Tweed has arrived at Wickenburg and has been compelled to stop as he is very sick.

Rev. A. M. Campbell, left by yesterday's stage to attend the annual conference of the M. E. Church, South, at Los Angeles.

Five suits were commenced against the Zalida Mining Company in Judge Carter's court on Saturday last.

On Tuesday morning at about 3 o'clock it commenced raining and kept it up for some five hours. Last night at about 9 o'clock it commenced raining again, and has been raining with little intermission ever since. The water is running in Granite creek, and enough has fallen to start up those quartz mills which have been stopped for want of water.

A party of gentlemen, including Gov. Hoyt, ex-Gov. Safford, Secretary Gosper, and several citizens of Prescott, paid a visit to the public school on Monday morning and spent two pleasant hours with them. We have never visited any school in which the signs of rapid progress were so marked. Gov. Safford delivered an interesting address to the children. He has the happy faculty of speaking to the children in a way they can appreciate. He reviewed the history of the Prescott school, from the time it was taught in a very small and uncomfortable log house on Granite creek, to the present when it is taught in what would be a fine school house anywhere. He incited them to emulation and told them what grand results would follow from the cultivation of good habits and diligent study. He spoke in terms of praise of the teachers and of his successor, Governor Hoyt, who is now superintendent of public schools. Gov. Safford has always been a friend of the public school system and shows a commendable enthusiasm for its welfare. He was followed by Gov. Hoyt, who spoke briefly but well.

What Killed Ben De Bar.

Ben. De Bar died of brain disease; but what produced the brain disease? The doctors bring in their ready-made answer: "Overwork." It is always easy to say this; it is a sort of rebusful compliment. But we doubt if Mr. De Bar's overwork had anything to do with his brain disease. Several years ago Mr. De Bar, finding his hair turning gray, resorted to the use of a powerful mixture to restore it to its original color. A preparation of lead was one of the strongest ingredients in the composition. He was warned at the time that the stuff, if used for any length of time, would be apt to affect his brain; but he gave no heed to the warning and continued the use of the restorative. It is quite probable that if the brain had been closely examined during the autopsy, traces of the poison used in the manufacture of the hair-dye would have been found.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

News Summary.

The New Orleans Times says Randall's election as Speaker, unless he is unequivocally pledged to the support of the Texas Pacific railway, would be a calamity to the South.

Connor, Republican, is elected Governor of Maine by 11,000 majority, and both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican.

Secretary Schurz has ordered all entries under the Desert Land Act, at the Visalia land office in California, suspended until an investigation can be had.

On the 14th, the U. S. grand jury in San Francisco presented to the court four indictments against Pinney and Spaulding on the charges of fraud and conspiracy against the government. Bail was fixed at \$12,000—\$3000 in each case. Spaulding was hunting for bondsmen and Pinney was in jail.

Gov. Hampton of South Carolina was at Louisville on the 15th and made a speech endorsing President Hayes' administration—saying it was his duty to sustain the President when doing right.

On the 14th a mail and freight train collided on the Philadelphia and Erie railway. Baggage and express cars were burned up, and the express messenger and engineer were burned to death.

Yellow fever up to 15th, was depopulating Fernandina in Florida, and great excitement prevailed in the coast cities.

London dispatch of the 15th, says the Turks attacked the Russians in great force at Dubitz, and that the latter were badly whipped, losing several thousand men and nine guns. The Russian camp at Plevna is horribly sickening from the odor of dead bodies half buried or not buried at all. The same news comes from the investment of Plevna, causes great dissatisfaction among the soldiers who think they have been uselessly slaughtered. Three unsuccessful attacks were made on the 11th, resulting in wholesale murder, and costing 25 per cent. of the men engaged. A St. Petersburg dispatch says an attempt was made to assassinate the Czar on the field of battle. A dispatch from Russian quarters admits heavy losses in these engagements.

San Francisco dispatch of 16th says some Chinamen murdered Mr. Sargent and Mr. and Mrs. Oser seven miles from Rocklin on the 15th; that four Chinamen were arrested on suspicion and placed in Auburn jail; that all were notified to leave and their town was demolished, and with great difficulty the Chinamen were saved from being lynched.

On the 17th Senator Ransom of North Carolina, repudiated the idea that the Democrats would attempt to control the Senate at the October session by a bargain with sore-headed southern Republican Senators.

Stanley, African explorer, was heard of August 10, on the west coast of Africa. While passing through Askusa, he was opposed at every step by savage cannibals who shot, wounded and killed many of his party with poisoned arrows. They had to fight the savages day and night. They paid no attention to friendly overtures and refused gifts, and the only way was either to go ahead and fight or retreat and lose the benefit of the exploration, so went ahead by desperate fighting. While going down the river he was met by many canoes and at the equator, he had to cut his way through thirteen miles of dense forest and drag his eighteen canoes overland. Soon after came into a country where the natives were armed with muskets. They at once manned fifty-four canoes and attacked Stanley and party, having refused all gifts and peaceful offers. The fight continued twelve miles on the river and was the last of thirty-two battles since leaving Nyangue.

Yellow fever continues in Florida. Three deaths on the 16th at Fernandina. Increased precautions are being enforced. Two physicians are sick with it.

Weather in San Francisco on 17th excessively warm. Thermometer 91 at 1.30 p. m.

Citizens at Roseville, Rocklin and Penryn much excited and gave the Chinese notice, on the 17th, that they must leave before 6 p. m., and it is thought they would obey.

Gen. Sturges has had a day of severe fighting with the Nez Percés on the Yellowstone, and claims to have captured several hundred horses and wounded and killed a great many Indians, but lost some soldiers. The Indians had burned Adams' mill and several stores and ranch buildings.

London dispatches to the 17th, show beyond doubt that the Russians are being badly whipped by the Turks, having lost in battles from the 7th to the 14th about 300 officers and 125,000 men. Roumanians had lost about sixty officers. General Hoyt, who is now surrounded. Fever has broken out in Suleiman Pasha's camp. Every house in Kuzanlik is used as hospital for Turks with fever. Stench of dead is so strong from dead bodies on the roadside that people can only pass along with camphor in their nostrils.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Secretary Schurz states that in his investigation into the timber depredations, which have been enormous, he has thus far secured most satisfactory results. Thus far in Minnesota and Louisiana he has accomplished all that he expected, and will save finally in net results many thousands of dollars to the government. This has been mainly accomplished by entirely stopping the plan of compromise heretofore carried out by arranging with the parties who have been detected in stealing and selling it to them at a compromise price. He now, instead of compromising at a loss to the government, will exact the highest market price and thus make them, he says, lose labor, at least, as a penalty.

WASHINGTON dispatch of September 11 says J. J. Vosburg has been appointed postmaster at Globe City in Pinal county.

S. B. Chapin, M. D.

Druggist,
Main St., Florence, Arizona.

Prescriptions carefully prepared and all orders promptly attended to.
July 14, 1877. 41-4m

Henry Beuhman.

LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL
PHOTOGRAPHER.
Congress Street.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.
KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Stereoscopic Views from all parts of the Territory. Also a well selected stock of

Picture Frames and Moulding.
May 3. 31-4f

Drug Store.

On Congress street, at my old stand.
I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my

GOODS AND PRICES

—at—

SIGN OF THE MORTAR.

Will give prompt attention to compounding physicians prescriptions, and all orders from the town and surrounding country.
CHARLES H. MEYERS.

Cosmopolitan Hotel.

MARTINI & REICHENBACH,
Proprietors.
Corner Main and Pennington Streets,
Tucson, Arizona.

The Proprietors of the Cosmopolitan feel justified in calling the attention of the public to it as the FINEST HOTEL IN ARIZONA. The Dining Room is the most comfortable in the Territory, and the tables are supplied with all the Substantials and Delicacies of the Market. Comfortable Rooms well ventilated. The Best of Accommodations, Food and Service, at the 71st MODERATE CHARGES.

Capt. John H. Meredith dishes up the finest Beer, Wine, Liquor and Cigars in the Market.
September 15. 50-4f

WM. C. DAVIS. JOHN YOUNG.

Charter Oak

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

DAVIS & YOUNG,

TUCSON.

Manufacturers and Dealers

—IN—

Tin Ware, Pressed and Japanese Wares.

San Jose lift pumps for Wind Mills or horse power,

Made to Order.

All kinds of Plumbing done at short notice.

Water Spouts, Tin & Iron Roofing.

Copper and Sheet Iron Work

At Red Rock Prices.

JUST RECEIVED!

A fine lot of

DELICACIES

In Excellent Condition

—at the—

PARK BREWERY DEPOT,

LEVIN & BRAUN.

—A LOT OF—

Dutch Herrings,

Mackerels (salt),

Mackerels (spiced)

Italian Salt Sardelles,

Russian Sardines,

Anchovies,

Russian Caviar,

French Oil Sardines,